

length. Head flat, broader than long as 4:3; frons with complete carina, anterior margin truncate, supra-antennary crest oblique (Fig. 10). Antenna subserrate (Fig. 8), not reaching posterior angle of prothorax; segment 3 equal to 2 but distinctly shorter than 4 as 2:3. Pronotum convex with a distinct median longitudinal furrow in its posterior 1/3, broader than long as 9:8, gradually narrowing anteriorly, bicarinate, carinae short, not reaching middle of prothorax; posterior angles rounded, diverging, without tuft of setae; prosternal spine pointed, not margined, gradually narrowing between mesocoxae, descending at 30° from its main axis. Scutellum flat, longer than broad as 5:3, anterior margin arcuate, posterior margin truncate, lateral sides straight and parallel (Fig. 5). Elytra flat, 3.1 x prothorax length, rounded at extremity; striae distinct. Metabasitarsus equal to following 2 joints combined.

**Sculpture:** Head with simple, dense, moderate, rounded punctation; pronotum with simple, sparse, minute, rounded punctation;

propleurae and prosternum punctated like pronotum; elytral striae with deep, distinct, rounded punctation, interstriae with shallow, scattered fine punctation.

**Pubescence:** Body covered with simple, moderate, erect, blackish pubescence.

MALE: Not found.

**Material examined:** *Holotype:* Female, Uttar Pradesh, Fata (Sonprayag), 2000 m, 13.6.1994.

**Population variation:** Single specimen examined.

**Distribution:** INDIA: Uttar Pradesh.

**Diagnostic characters:** The characters differentiating *N. neerae* from *N. dirangensis* have already been indicated elsewhere in this paper.

**Etymology:** Species name is after its collector, Dr. Neera Raghav.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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### A NEW SPECIES OF *DILOPHILA* THOMS. (BRASSICACEAE) FROM GARHWAL HIMALAYA (INDIA)<sup>1</sup>

D.S. RAWAT, L.R. DANGWAL AND R.D. GAUR<sup>2</sup>

(With a text-figure)

During recent plant explorations near the snow-line in the alpine zones of Garhwal Himalaya (Northwest Himalaya), a few specimens of Brassicaceae were collected from Roopkund area (4850 m a.s.l.). After checking the literature these were identified as of a new species of the genus

*Dilophila* Thom. which is named after Prof. V. Puri.

#### *Dilophila purii* sp. nov.

(Fig. 1 A-M)

Herbae parvae perennes, acaulescentes, cum caudice longo. Caudex supra ramosis, unusquisque ramus rosulam foliorum terminalem ferens. Folia spathulata, longe petiolata, 6.0-12.0 x 2.0-4.0 mm, succulentia. Scapus uniflorus, manifeste oriens e

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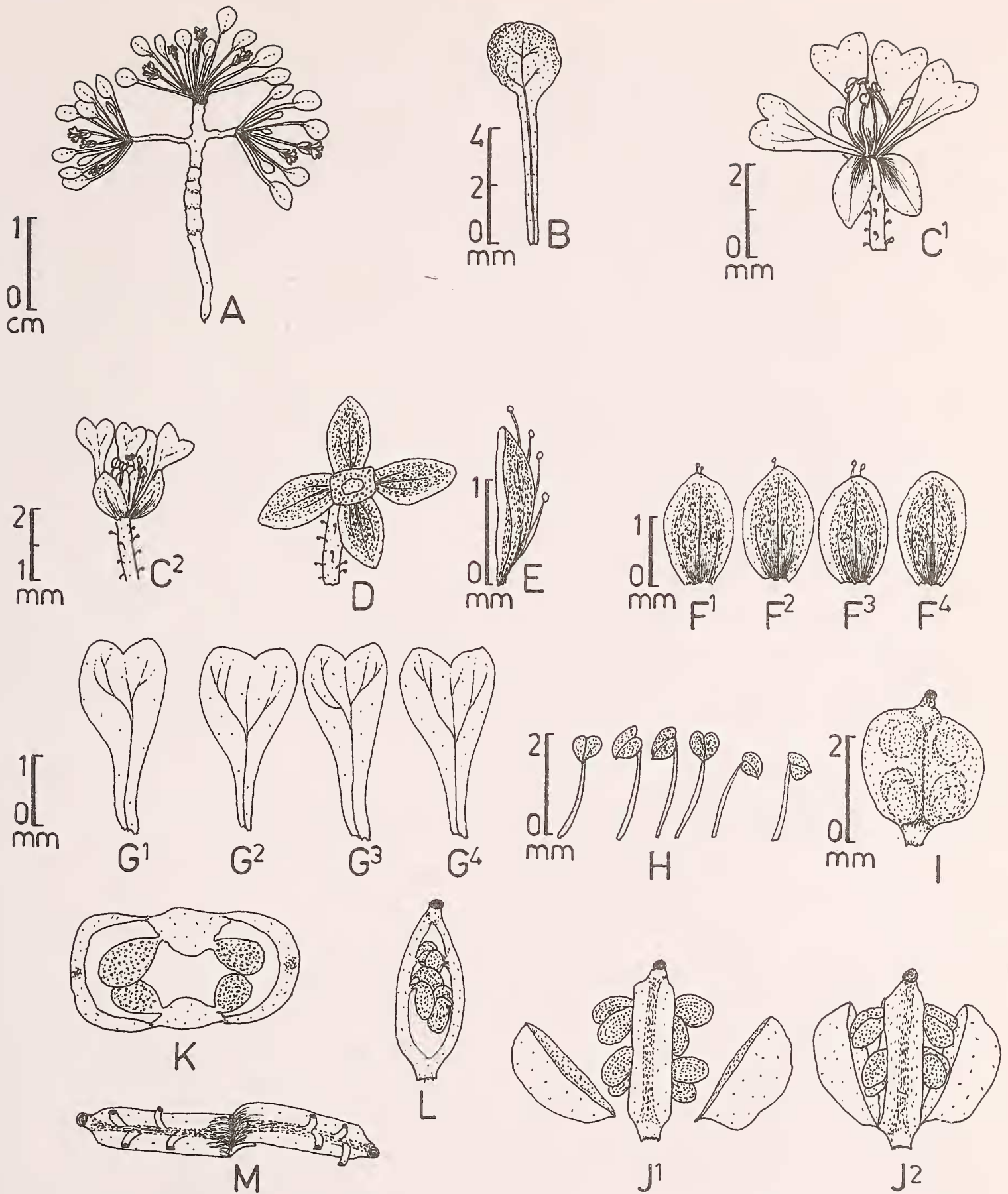


Fig. 1. A-M. *Dilophila purii* sp. nov.: A. Flowering plant; B. Leaf; C-<sup>1</sup> C<sup>2</sup>. Flowers; D. Sepals and nectary ring; E. Sepal (side view); F<sup>1</sup>-F<sup>4</sup>. Sepals; G<sup>1</sup>-G<sup>4</sup>. Petals; H. Stamens; I. Gynoecium; J<sup>1</sup>- J<sup>2</sup>. The way in which gynoecium open up; K. T.S. of Ovary; L. V.S. of Ovary; M. Two placentae separated.

caudice inter rosulam foliorum, 6.0-10.0 mm longus, sparsim glandularis. Sepala 4, ovata, viridia, marginibus alba, papyracea extus glandularia, 1.5-

2.0 x 0.75-1.0 mm. Petala 4, alba ad eburnea, ad apicem bifida, obovata, 2.0-3.0 x 1.0-2.0 mm. Glans annularis nectarifera praedita inter petala et stamina.

Stamina 6, lobi antherae ovati, extrinsecus reflexi, flavi. Carpellum late rotundatum compressum, 2.0-2.5 x 1.5-1.75 mm, uniloculare, ovuli affixi in quoque latere in placentatione parietali, pauci (4-8). Carpellum aperiens a valvis; stylus parvus, stigma fusca. (Fructi maturi non visi).

**Typus:** INDIA, Northwest Himalaya, Roopkund (4850 m), 11th Aug., 1993, *D.S. Rawat*, Holotypus GUH 22,498 A; Isotypus GUH- 22,498 B.

Small acaulescent perennial herbs with long rootstock. Rootstock branched above, each branch carrying a terminal rosette of leaves. Leaves spatulate, long petioled, 6.0-12.0 x 2.0-4.0 mm, succulent. Scapes single flowered, directly arising from the rootstock from the centre of the rosette of leaves, 6.0-10.0 mm long, sparsely glandular. Sepals 4, ovate, green with white papery margins, glandular outside, 1.5-2.0 x 0.75-1.0 mm. Petals 4, creamy white, bifid at the tip, obovate, 2.0-3.0 x 1.0-2.0 mm. Annular nectariferous gland present between petals and stamens. Stamens 6, anther lobes ovate, reflexed outward, yellow. Carpel broadly rounded, compressed, 2.0-2.5 x 1.5-1.75 mm, unilocular, ovules attached on either sides in the parietal

placentation, few (4-8). Carpel opening through valves; style small, thick; stigma dark (mature fruits not seen).

**Flowering:** August.

**Habitat:** Among the boulders and scree near snow-line.

The species is allied to *Dilophila salsa* Thoms. but differs from it in having only radical leaves (differently shaped radical and cauline leaves in *D. salsa*), radical leaves being spatulate. Flowers in *D. purii* are solitary on slender scapes which arise directly from the rootstock in the centre of leaf rosette while *D. salsa* has a condensed and compact raceme of 10-20 flowers. Furthermore pedicels and sepals (outside) are glandular in *D. purii*.

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## A REMARKABLE NEW GENUS OF BRACONIDAE (HYMENOPTERA) FROM INDIA<sup>1</sup>

C.G. Rema and T.C. Narendran<sup>2</sup>

(With six text-figures)

A new Braconid genus, namely *Neoclarkinella* gen. nov. of the subfamily Microgastrinae from India is described and its affinities discussed.

#### INTRODUCTION

In continuation of our studies on Indian Braconidae (Narendran *et al.* 1992, 1996; Sumodan and Narendran 1990), we found out that the species described by Sumodan and Narendran (1990) from Nilambur, actually belongs to a remarkable genus new to science and not to the common genus *Apanteles* Foerster as thought by Sumodan and Narendran (1990). This new genus is described

hereunder and its affinities are described. The species is also redescribed adding further details for identification based on fresh materials.

**Neoclarkinella** gen. nov.

**Type species:** *Apanteles nilamburensis* Sumodan & Narendran

**Diagnosis:** Scutellum broad and slightly convex. Scutellar lunules large and triangular. Forewing with radius shorter than first intercubitus. Forewing without areolet. Margin of vannal lobe of hindwing nearly flat and with few sparse hairs.

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